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Amusements. Announcements Banking Houses Business Notices. Board and Rooms. Copartnerships. Corporation Notices Divident Notices. Dressmaking Excursions. Financial. Drates and Fenders Hotels. Instruction.	8747767777	65315636.6636	Marrisges & Deaths. Miscellancous. 6th 5; & 8 New Publications. 6 Ocean Steamers. 6 Proposals. 6 Proposals. 6 Proposals. 7 Saxings Banks. 7 Saxings Banks. 7 Situations Wanted. 7 Special Notices. 5 Steamboats & Rk. 6 Summer Resorts. 7 Teachers. 7 Teachers. 7 Teachers. 7	Col. 6 5,6 3 1 3 5 6 4. 5 1.2 3 6	

g usiness Notices.

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285 p. m., annex boat from foot of Pine-8t., 4.05 p. m. WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

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MUST BE HANDED IN TO THE PUBLICATION OFFICE ON MONDAY OF EACH WEEK.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

WILL BEGIN IN ITS ISSUE OF JULY STH

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-The deaths from the plague in Egypt are increasing in number. - Mr. Trevelyan, in the House of Commons yesterday, answered a question regarding pauper emigration from Ireland. The Deceased Wife's Sister bill was lost in the House of Lords. === The steamer City of Rome was detained off Queenstown Harbor. == James Carev, the informer, has disappeared. An English clergyman was stabbed by a would-be robber, who, when arrested, attempted to commit suicide, === Alleged conspirators have been arrested in Germany.

Domestic.-Harvard won the race at New-Lon-- Charles Francis Adams, ir., delivered an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, at Harvard, on "The College Fetich." = A statue of General Robert E. Lee was unveiled at Lexington, Va. == There was a heavy decline in prices of grain and provisions at Chicago. = A telegram repeived at Portsmouth, N. H., announced that the yacht Wayward was safe. = A riot occurred on the steamer Grand Republic on the way to New-

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Colonel Sprague, Unknown, Bootjack, Parole, Weasel and Pasha won the Sheepshead Bay races yesterday. === The commencements of the College of the City and the Normal College were held, === The Emigration Commissioners and Collector Robertson took further action in regard to "assisted "immigrants. The convention of plumbers was continued. - A lawn-tennis tournament was opened at Orange, N. J. === The search for the negro who assaulted Miss Stocum was unsuccessful. Gold value of the legal tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 82.95 cents. = Stocks opened dull and generally lower, but later were active; they advanced sharply and closed strong.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate cloudy and partly cloudy weather, with higher temperatures and chances of occasional hight rain. Temperature vesterday : Highest, 86°; lowest, 66°; average, 7438°.

Persons leaving town for the season, and summer travellers, can have THE DAILY TRIBUNE mailed to them, postpaid, for \$1 00 per month, the address being changed often as desired. THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent to any address in Europe for \$1 60 per month, which includes the ocean postage.

FIThere does not appear to be any foundation for the report that Postmaster Pearson is to be removed. President Arthur is not likely. at this time to do anything so foolish.

There is a traditional fitness in the discussion of the diamond question by the master plumbers which will be apparent at once to many persons who have had need of their services. The plumbers ought not, therefore, to take to heart the matter-of-fact nature of the New-York reporters in referring to the subject. The reporter is supposed to speak of things as he finds them.

The indictment and arrest of three Excise inspectors, recently appointed, for selling liquor on Sunday shows what a farce the present Board is making of its alleged efforts to enforce the law. If it is not illegal for the Board to appoint liquor-dealers as Excise inspectors, it ought to be. But what better can be expected of a Board the head of which secured his "influence" because of his ownership of a grog-shop?

According to the decision of Judge O'Gorman, a clerk in one of the City Departments cannot be removed without a sort of judicial trial, including a hearing by counsel. What such a trial means has been shown before in the attempt on the part of the Mayors to remove heads of departments. Such a contruction of the statute might be a good thing if only competent and honest servants were appointed, but that is not the case.

It is to be hoped that the merchants will succeed in their efforts to abate the trade-dollar uisance. An organized attempt is being made

city after July 1. If the Government would buy them as bullion and coin them into half dollars it would make eight cents profit on each dollar by the operation. They have not been a legal-tender since 1876, and ought to have been withdrawn from circulation at that

If the discussion over the cases of the "assisted" immigrants results in making it more difficult for such persons to reach this country, no harm will follow. And if Collector Robertson compels the steamship companies to return some of these "assisted" immigrants, as instructed by Secretary Folger, another step will have been taken in the right direction. The steamship companies appear disposed to question the Collector's authority. They have also taken measures to test the validity of the Federal statute requiring them to pay a head-money tax. It will clearly be to their advantage to co-operate with the authorities in enforcing the laws instead of endeavoring to retard them.

The unanimity shown by the Republicans of Iowa and Minnesota in the work of their conventions augurs well for the success of the party. Governors Sherman and Hubbard were both renominated by acclamation. The conventions, although held in a busy season, were unusually well attended, and the enthusiasm shown indicates a vigorous campaign, which in Iowa and Minnesota is sure to result in Republican success. In Iowa, as in Ohio, the Democrats place their reliance on the support of the liquor dealers, while in Minnesota they fall back on the old and stale cry of the need of a "change" that shall put Republicans out and Democrats in office. Until the Democrats can find some better reason for a change, they are not likely to bring it

Few questions in modern times have awakened so much interest in the English House of Lords as the Deceased Wife's Sister bill. It has roused the fiercest opposition of the Clerical party. The House of Commons has repeatedly passed the bill by large majorities, but owing to the extraordinary activity of the clergy it has always met with disaster in the Lords. Last year it was defeated on the second reading by three votes, but this year it was carried by 165 to 158. According to precedent and usage a second reading of a bill in the House of Lords is accepted as decisive. But the Church could not afford to be beaten on a point where it has made such a great effort, so it summoned all its energies and succeeded in defeating the third reading of the bill yesterday by a vote of 145 to 140. The question will, therefore, continue to agitate English society for another year at least.

The inspection of tenement-houses by the summer corps of physicians of the Board of Health has proved of great benefit to the city in previous years. The work ought to be particularly well done this year, in view of the report of cholera in the East. While there is no ground for alarm here, there is reason for increased vigilance on the part of the quarantine officials and the Health Board. Great care should be taken in granting bills of health to vessels coming from Mediterranean ports. The rate of mortality in the city has been comparatively low so far this summer. But the unfavorable weather of July and August often results in adding several hundred deaths to the ordinary mortality rates. In one week the rate has been known to rise from 500 to 1,500, nearly 1,000 children falling victims to the various diseases induced by the high temperature with excessive humidity. Of the 78,368 houses used for dwelling purposes in the city, 35,000 are tenements, and 18,966 contain more than one family on a floor. By a careful inspection of these houses and a strict enforcement of the health ordinances, much but should assist in every way to remove causes that are known to produce disease and pestilence.

IRISH PAUPERS NOT WANTED.

The necessity for imposing restrictions upon the immigration of Irish paupers has become apparent. Governor Butler's action a few weeks ago was premature and ill-advised, but the subject is now one of pressing importance living tongues or to meet strangers on the and requires deliberate consideration. Not only are feeble old men, penniless women and helpless children brought from Ireland by the English steamships, but inmates of workhouses and almshouses are landing at Castle Garden, after receiving aid either from the local authorities in the island or from agents of the General Government. The system of inspection has been so lax and superficial that it is not easy to determine what proportion of the immigrants receiving assistance from the English Government are able-bodied and will be able to support themselves upon landing. But it is evident that there are paupers among the immigrants, and that some of them have recently been discharged from workhouses or shipped to the United States by local boards of Poor Guardians. Americans are naturally indignant that English officials should presume to foist upon this country a class of pauper immigrants, no matter how few in number, who are unable to support themselves and have been a public charge in the island. The strain of imported ignorance and vice has been very great for sixty years, and it has been been patiently if not cheerfully borne; but Americans are not prepared to submit to the additional pressure of imported pauperism caused by a general clearance of Irish poorhouses and workhouses. Stringent measures will therefore be required for the protection of this country from so glaring an abuse of its hospitality. Pauper immigration must be immedi-

ately repressed. It would not be difficult to find an effectual remedy for this evil. If no Irish immigrant were allowed to land from an English steamer | Governor Cleveland of New-York, Governor unless he had a certificate from some American Pattison of Pennsylvania, Governor But-Consul in Great Britain, stating that he was ler of Massachusetts, and Governor Waller able-bodied and had means for self-support, and had not been an inmate of any workhouse, almshouse or prison, the country would be amply protected from pauper immigration. himself and friends, he was "mentioned" only But the adoption of so stringent a policy is not to be seriously considered. The substitution of the passport system in place of unrestricted immigration would be an arbitrary expedient that would suggest comparisons with Russian methods. So radical a change in the present system is neither necessary nor desirable, although it could scarcely fail to exclude pauper immigrants. The promotion of immigration has been the traditional policy of the United States and it is not to be hastily abandoned. The high tide of incoming population has always been welcomed as flooding the country with prosperity. "There is always room | President of the United States. The "tidal enough for all who may come," has been the easy-going American's exclamation ever since the current of immigration set in this direction sixty years ago. The unexampled prosperity far enough back into antiquity to recall this of the country has been generally attributed to the adoption of a liberal national policy

would encounter popular prejudice and be speedily condemued.

What is required in the present emergency is an orderly and systematic enforcement of the present regulations relating to incoming aliens. Some embarrassments have arisen owing to the premature landing of immigrants from steamships, since it is impracticable to send them back when they have once been placed on shore. The disembarkation ought to be deferred until there has been a thorough inspection and proper precations have been taken to exclude paupers and inmates of workhouses and similar institutions. The authorities at Castle Garden, we are inclined to believe, have ample authority under the existing law to refuse admission to immigrants of this class and to compel the steamship companies to carry them back to England. At the same time the State Department ought not to neglect its plain duty to protest against the shipment of paupers to this country. The British Government must be informed in the plainest language that the United States cannot be converted into a cheap poorhouse and convenient jail for Irish paupers ar criminals. It is not to be forgotten, however, that there is no evidence that the British Government is deliberately assisting immigrants of this class. The Irish members of Parliament have been bitterly opposed to the depopulation of the island through emigration, and it is possible that the local officials, especially the Poor Guardians in the counties, have emptied the workhouses in order to discredit the Government scheme for draining off the surplus population. Whether the responsibility rests with the Government agents or with the local authorities, it is a proper occasion for duplomatic remonstrance. In the redistribution of population caused by famine, discontent and the iniquities of the land system, America gets a large share of the ignorance and sedition. The pauperism ought to be kept out.

There is reason to believe, however, that there are comparatively few paupers; and criminals among the immigrants who have received aid from the State, and that the presence of any representatives of this class is the result of carelessness on the part of local officials. The acceptance of State aid does not make a man a pauper. Many of the immigrants who arrive have very little money; but so it has been since the century opened. An Irishman who is able-bodied and willing to work ought not to be sent back simply because his passage has been paid by English agents, and he has only a few dollars in his possession. The discharged paupers and criminals ought to be sent back, but not every poor immigrant. For sixty years America has been receiving a vas horde from every nation in Europe-a great mass of ignorant, impoverished and discontented exiles-and it has trained them in workaday habits and in the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. It offers to-day to the Irish immigrants whom England finds it impossible either to govern, reconcile or feed, a home, a living and a country. It does not want paupers, but men and women who can work; and it provides them with a living, which, as The Spectator has confessed, "as re-"gards food, clothing, lodging and education, is distinctly better than that of any large popula-"tion in the Old World."

A COLLEGE FETICH. Charles Francis Adams, jr., made an interesting address at Harvard yesterday, a portion of which will be found elsewhere in to-day's TRIBUNE, on the futility of requiring all students to devote so much time, in preparing for college, to the study of Greek and Latin. He pronounces the requirement a college fetich. As a recognized expert in one of the practical branches of scientific thought, Mr. Adams's words are entitled to considerable weight. It is an odd coincidence that he should proved of no advantage. It was a loss of valuable time, which he will never cease to regret.

It is undoubtedly true that the educational methods of our colleges, for the practical aims of life, can be much improved. The infusion of the subtile spirit of a dead literature, even when acquired by the study of Greek, is a poor substitute to the majority of students for the ability to follow modern thought in neutral ground of speech. And all this cannot be gained, in addition to the other college requirements, in the time usually allotted to concedes that a knowledge of Latin is essential, but he thinks that a choice should be allowed in the beginning between Greek and a modern tongue. He has not found that the smattering of Greek obtained at college has been of any assistance in keeping abreast of modern thought. There is truth in the state ment that living questions cannot be grappled through the medium of dead languages, but a knowledge of them is essential to the finished

We fear, however, that Mr. Adams has not taken a sufficiently broad view of the benefits of the Harvard curriculum to meet that of the average student. He evidently wrote his address before he heard from New-London, where Harvard carried off all the honors in the college boat races. That does not look as though too much time was devoted to the study of Greek. It is a practical end, such as at least ought to gratify the Governor.

ANOTHER HEN ON.

It may perhaps be remembered by thoughtful persons of retentive memories that just after the November elections of last year, when the Democratic "tidal wave" swept over the country with such devastating effect, there were three or four very promising candidates for the Democratic nomination for President. They were mostly "tidal wave Governors," and might be named in the following order : of Connecticut, though it should be said of the last named that, either on account of the smallness of his State or the modesty of for Vice-President. The preternatural wisdom with which our Democratic contemporaries discussed the whole business, not only confining the competition to the gentlemen named, but going so far as to decide definitely which would be winner, penetrated and impressed the country. There was a brief period, between the election of these Governors and their inauguration, when it was an understood thing among Democrats that though there might be a question as to which it would be, there was no doubt whatever that one of them would be the Democratic candidate, and of course the next wave" had settled that beyond all peradven-

Mayhap those persons whose memories reach state of affairs noticed very shortly after the inauguration of these Governors and the asStates, -notably of New-York and Pennsylvania,-there was first a perceptible wavering of confidence in the chances of specific candidates; then a disposition to admit that the nomination might possibly fall outside the tidal-wavers; then a cessation of talk about them; and finally subsidence of discussion and a general drying up all along the lines. These changes in Democratic public opinion began with the first public acts of the promising statesmen referred to, and proceeded by easy and gradual stages with the successive steps of their development. Their likeness to their party in this regard is marked. They have repeated its history. It has been a characteristic of the party always that it hurried to discount a gold mine whenever it happened to stumble on a ten-cent piece. It was always going to do something immense; but so soon as it got a chance to do anything it undid everything, including its own prospects. The "tidal-wavers" seemed to have a good chance so long as they did nothing and were unknown. So soon as they began to do anything and to be known they began to be themselves undore. They have faded away as Presidential possibilities even. All those eggs are addled and the hen herself has shaken herself and waddled off.

Following the subsidence of the chatter

about tidal-wave candidates for President there came a wind-burst on the subject of the tariff. Democrats who had been discounting the Presidency dropped that issue and said, Let's talk about something else. How about the tariff ?" The tossing of that issue began to be dangerous to the party crockery, when at the suggestion of Mr. Tilden the brawling momentarily ceased in order that a few leading Democrats might step over into Ohio and try the experiment of setting another hen. They did it last week. And now there seems to be a season of comparative quiet. Everybody is stepping softly round Ohio. Mr. Henry Watterson, who a little while ago was bent on turning all the Protection fowls out of the barn-yard, says, "Never mind about that. S-h-h-h! G-o s-l-o-w! THERE'S A HEN ON!!" Mr. Tilden whispers behind his hand, "Wait a few minutes. I'm setting a hen in Ohio." The word has gone around that "there's a hen on," and all hands are awaiting the incubation. Meantime an old rooster named Thurman, strutting by the nest in which so many unhatched hopes are lying, remarks to a jeatous old hen named Ward, "How absurd! Why that Hoadly's a mere pullet, Durbin, compared with you." To which Durbin with a flutter, "Never mind; next year I give 'em fair notice I'll sit on an ostrich egg of my own, if I break a leg getting up to it." And that is the present situation. The Hoadly pullet "on" a promiscuous lot of goose-eggs, pigeon's eggs, crockery eggs and hard-boiled eggs, the Thurman rooster viewing the performance with contempt, and the disgusted old hen Durbin Ward threatening to set on an ostrich egg. Meantime Henry Watterson waves the noisy world away with the hoarse whisper, "S-h-h-h! THERE'S A HEN ON!!"

PENNSYLVANIA ALL RIGHT.

There is no longer any doubt about Republican harmony and consequent Republican victory in Pennsylvania both this year and next. Secator Stewart, who was the Independent candidate for Governor last year, declares in an interview with a correspondent of The Philadelphia Press that the dissensions of last year have strengthened rather than weakened the party, and that it is stronger to-day than ever. He says there is a better feeling among the party leaders than there has been for many years; that last year's Republican defeat was in no sense a lasting Democratic victory, but merely a Republican veto upon narrow party policy and methods. He knows of no Independent of last year who is not a Republican now, as earnest and honest for party success take a somewhat similar view of the practical as any other element of the organization. He needs of Harvard to that enunciated, on the thinks the revolt of last year accomplished its can be done to keep down the death rate. previous day, by Governor Butler. Mr. Adams purpose so completely that it will not be flon yesterday, beating the Yale crew by 15 lengths. | Citizens ought not to wait for the inspectors, says that to him the study of Greek has necessary to repeat the lesson, though he maintains that if the necessity arises again the Independents will not hesitate to apply the same remedy. So far as Governor Pattison's administration has had any effect, it has weakened the Democratic party.

This statement confirms the view which has been advanced by THE TRIBUNE. It has been evident for some time that the Republican leaders of all shades of opinion were striving earnestly to heal the sores of last year's dissensions and to reunite the party solidly against the Democrats. Their conduct has been at once a demonstration of their own wisdom and students in American colleges. Mr. Adams a vindication of the Independent revolt. The leaders are now agreed that the most powerful party machine is that which represents not the will of a boss or a clique, but the combined will of the whole party. It has been a costly lesson, but it will not soon be forgotten. The effect upon dictatorial management everywhere will be good. Indeed, it has been good already. Ambitious managers have learned that the way to lead a party is to find out what a majority of its members desire and then help them so to organize as to secure it. The Republican party will enter upon the contest of next year strengthened immeasurably by this new light in the minds of its leaders. The truth which they have absorbed was an old and an obvious one, but it required a severe course of discipline to bring it home to

THE STATE OF BUSINESS.

It would be more encouraging, of course, to report that business is satisfactory. Everybody would then feel hopeful, and would reason that the improvement, if not yet visible, would get around to him presently. But it is better to tell the truth. There is a considerable stagnation in business, and trades and profits are small, and in almost every branch there is apprehension of worse results still in the near

To some extent these apprehensions are clearly unfounded. There have been important failures, it is true, and prices are tending downward. But there is a general failure to apprehend the nature of the depression that is seen. The distinction between legitimate business and speculation-a hard one to draw at any time-is not sufficiently kept in mind by many. Some "blessings in disguise" would not be disguised at all, if this distinction were under-

For certain products there are purely speculative markets. The dealings have been so arranged that, under cover of "options" or "futures," pure gambling in the price has been encouraged. In these markets, with scarcely an exception, there have been organized and powerful efforts to sustain prices. It does not matter here whether these cliques sought to put prices higher than they really ought to be; the fact is now apparent that the cliques sought to put prices higher than the free market would warraut. In other words, had there been no organized combination to buy or to sell, the range of prices in the speculative commodities would have been lower than it has been for

some time past. These cliques have broken down. Some have failed with a tremendous crash, heard on both to stop the circulation of these coins in this respecting aliens, and the passport system sembling of the Legislatures of their respective sides of the ocean. Some have fought stub-

bornly to liquidate as best they could, and have as yet been strong enough to prevent collapse while liquidating. But it does not matter much whether failures have been declared or not; the prevailing phase of the markets has been a break-down of the cliques operating for higher prices. Some of these collapses have occasioned general distrust, not in speculative circles only, but among men engaged in legitimate business. This is in the main a mistaken feeling. The breaking of all the speculative pools in the country would not affect legitimate business unfavorably in any way, except as it might cause a decline from abnormal prices—a return to the more natural prices fixed

by non-speculative supply and demand. It is feared by many that these cliques have entangled the banks and other financial institutions. But recent events have been in that respect very encouraging. Cliques have broken, and pools have vanished, but not a bank has been in trouble. There may be trouble of that sort later, but at present there is no evidence that the financial institutions have become dangerously entangled with the speculative dealings.

Lower prices are likely, it is true, in many branches of trace, but lower prices there mean better business. There is nothing healthy in marking up prices so that the store shall be empty, and all rational customers shall go somewhere else. Exactly this sort of thing is done by every speculative clique which puts prices higher than the general condition of the market warrants. The failure of such a combination is not a disaster, but to all honest business a blessing.

The failures that we have seen, except possibly in the iron business, have indicated only the collapse of speculation. It is right to infer that legitimate and honest business will be helped rather than hurt. There may and probably will be in each trade a time of uncertain and unnatural prices. Dealers must make allowance for that. But the tendency of the markets is to grow more healthy, as soon as speculative combinations cease to make artificial prices.

And still and still the Republican address indicting the Democratic Legislature remains unanswered. Well, it is a nard address to answer.

Judge Hoadly is to be serenaded in Cincinnati on Saturday night, when, it is expected, he will strike the Democratic keynote" for the campaign. As everything he has said or written since his nomination has knocked more or less breath out of the party which nominated him, the "keynote' will be awaited with great interest. The Judge appears to think he can make the Bourbons of his party happy by hitting them over the head, on the principle which inspired the darkey to delight in having his shins kicked: "Golly, it do feel so good when you leave off!"

Dear! dear! Here's a Western Democratic paper at New-Albany, Ind., declaring that "Tilden and Hendricks now stand for retributive justice." Retributive justice is rather a stately name for a

Governor Butler's Tewksbury investigation has cost nearly \$9,000 already, and the end is not yet. This is nearly one-half of the amount which he thought he could save by managing the institution in his way. So far as the investigation has shown anything except total failure on Butler's part, it has shown that nearly all causes for complaint were due, not to inefficient superintendence, but to inadequate appropriations. Instead of the institution being extravagantly managed it has been demonstrated that the appropriations have been insufficient to give the inmates either proper supervision or, at all times, suitable food, In other words, the Governor has put the State to an expense of \$9,000 to show that he did not know what he was talking about. This is " reform."

PERSONAL.

Siegfried, the only son of the late Richard Wagner, was recently confirmed in the Protestant Church at Bayreuth.

A French Parliamentary committee has recommended the increase of M. Pasteur's pension from ,400 to \$5,000, with reversion to his wife and children.

A fine medallion portrait of the late Marshall Jewell has been made by Francis A. Watts, a deaf-mute marble-entter. It is said to be an admirable por rait, and was modelled entirely from a photograph

The Rev. W. W. Newton, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Pittsfield, Mass., and brother of the Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton, of this city, will preach next Sunday morning on the piazza of the Manhattan Beach Hotel.

Mr. Nagamasa Tei, lately secretary of the Japanese consulate at this port, having been recalled, left this city yesterday for home, via San Francisco. Mr. K. Okui, secretary and acting-consul, is the only officer at the consulate at present. Mr. S. Jakahashi, consui-general, is expected here from Japan early in September next.

The Hartford Times reports that Mr. Orange Judd, the well-known agricultural editor and publisher, and benefactor of Wesleyan University, is dying in Florida, word to that effect having been received by his two sous who are students at Wesleyan. Mr. Judd's health has been poor for some time. He is now about sixty-one years old. It is said that when he was a student at Middletown he erected the first telegraph line in Connecticut, leading from his room out and around the college building and back to his room again.

Charles Gounod, the illustrious composer, lives in Paris in a superb mansion of unique design. It has the severely solemn aspect of a monastery, and there are stern-looking locks, grim iron gratings, gloomy passages, and a huge, mysterious staircase. But the locks and gratings are adorned with grace ful female heads, the passages lighted up with beautiful pictures and statuary, and the stairs, richly carpeted, lead up to the master's room, a huge, light, airy apartment, containing massive furniture, a big organ, and a desk-pano at which he can sit and compose music and write it down at

There has just been ploughed up in an Indiana field an interesting souvenir of the famous " hard-cider " campaign of 1840 in that State, in the shape of one of the medals that were then worn by the supporters of Harrison. It bears on one side a representation of a log cabin, and a barrel of cider placed under an adjoining tree. On the reverse side are the inscriptions, "The People's Choice, the Hero of Tippeca-noe—Major-General W. M. Harrison, born February 9, 1772." It will be presented to the Hon. Richard W. Thompson, who is the only survivor of the In-diana electoral college of that year. Mrs. Garfield, says The Pittsburg Dispatch, has

made her home in Cleveland and selected her surroundings in so quiet and careful a manner that comparatively few even of the late President's more intimate associates have any knowledge of her plans and of her daily life. Her house is a plain brick structure situated on a small lot in Prospect-st. She paid \$50,000 for it, and regards it nore in the light of an investment than as a permanent home for nerself and children. The affections of the Garfield family are evidently centred in the cottage at Mentor, and there is an impression that their residence at any other place will be temporary. The occupants of the city home at present are Mrs. Garfield; the late President's mother; Mrs. Larabie, his sister, who is in failing health; Miss Mallie Garfield, and the younger boys, Irwin and Abram. The solemn-looking footman who ushers the visitor into the drawing-room is the only cere-monious person to be found in the house. In con-sequence of Mrs. Gardeld's withdrawai from all society, the family usually dine alone. Grand-mother Gardeld seldom sits a duner through, and mother Garneld seldom sits a dinner through, and when desert is served she takes whatever she fancies in her hands and adjourns to the library. She is the one occupant of the house who is always tisible. With her white hair and white cap, she can be seen at the window, in a little wicker rocking chair, busied with her knitting or the daily newspapers.

WASHINGTON, June 28 .- The Secretary of War

has received a dispatch from General Crook stating that he will arrive in Washington about July TOWN TALK-ABOUT PERSONS AND THINGS

PERSONAL' AND PRACTICAL.

PERSONAL AND PRACTICAL.

CAR AND FERRY COMPANIES ANXIOUS.—The complete tion of the Bridge railroad is watched with great curically by the ferry and the Brooklyn street-car stookholders. Its effect on them is likely to be radical. As present none of the car companies see any reason for discontinuing or diminishing the number of trips of them cars to Fulton and Catherine ferries on account of the decrease of the passenger traffic since the Bridge was opened. The running of the cars over the Bridge will probably result in lessening the number of cars which probably result in lessening the number of cars which run to the ferries and in making a terminus, for the great majority of cars run, at the Bridge. But time alone can determine this. The opening of the Bridge has greatly decreased tion of fares. It is anticipated that the running of ears will compel a like reduction in foot-passenger toils. Meantime the periodical repairing of the ferry-houses goes on at heavy cost. The company makes so much money that it has to devise means of expending it so as to evade the provision of the charter which limits its profits to 8 per cent.

A PECULIAR HARDSHIP.—Since THE TRIBUNE called attention in its "Town Talk" to the case of James A. Burnett he has been brought from the Tombs, tried and promptly acquitted. This was a case of peculiar hardship, for this man was held on a criminal charge in heavy ball while the confessed culprit was released on small ball; and though informed of the written confes sion of the real embezzler, the District-Attorney refused to discharge or try the man until THE TRIBUNE brought up his case. He has been brought from his place of business as cierk in a Colorado bank, has lost his position there, been falsely imprisoned for months, detained part of the time after proof of his and then tried only because public attention was called to his case. It is a question whether the State ought not to be made to pay heavily for the injustice done

TUNNELS, NOT BRIDGES, IN THE FUTURE.—"There will never be another suspension bridge built over the East River," said an engineer who has taken a great interest in the undertaking. "Why not I" he was asked. "Will not the rapid development of the two cities require more!" "But the development of science is more rapid still. If we had known as much in 1870 as we do now the Bridge would never have been built; we should have tunnelled. And the completion and operation of the Hudson River Tunnel will give encouragement to other like enterprises. Mr. Corbin, of the Long Island Railroad Company, seriously contemplated one una. the East River at South Ferry, and the scheme is temporarily abandoned only while he is engaged in capturing the Bridge and the elevated railroad system of Brook lyn as part of his schemes."

Young Inving Bisnop's Exhibition .- The young fellow, Irving Bishop, who has been creating so much excitement in London," said an old tournalist. "is well known to many older citizens from the circumstances of his birth and youthful troubles. His father was at one time one of the millionnaires of this city. His mother was a relative of Washington Irving, ad her son was named after the great author. About fifteen or sixteen years ago Mrs. Bishop became interested in Spiritualism ; domestic trouble followed, and separation and divorce ensued, shortly after which Mr. Bishop died, leaving his divorced wife and son, then about ten or twelve, in destitute circumstances. Henry J. Raymond and others interested themselves in Mrs. Bishop's behalf, but could not effect a reconciliation of husband and wife. Mrs. Bishop also became a Socialist, and continued a Spirit-ualist. In his efforts to cure his mother of this last infatuation, young Bishop undertook his expositions of various tricks of mediums, which he does in public as readily as the Davenport Brothers or Mr. and Mrs. Herr maun do in the dark. He drifted to London while giving these exposés of Spiritualism. There he has learned the latest trick of 'mind-reading,' and is exhibiting it to considerable profit. My impression is that his mother now keeps a boarding house in this city. She was once netive in many charities."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has sold all fts pine lands, comprising about 750,000 acres in Alabama and M'ssissippi, to a Land and Lumber Company. It is said to have been the largest transaction of the kind on

Inside the Garfield vault in Lake View Ceme tery, Cleveland, is a tall sliver vase which Mrs. Garfield keeps filled with fresh flowers. On the casket lies Mme. Modjeska's offering of immortelies. Near by is a sheaf of wheat, and at the foot the large palm-leaf fan that was laid on the casket at Elberon. On the fence outside hangs a box in which visitors drop contributions to the monument fund, amounting to about \$2.50 a day.

With the primitive Breton folk June 11 is still held to be the longest day of the year. The weather of every month is determined by that of the corresponding one of the first twelve days of the year. And if anythere are plenty of saints to set it right. St. Valentin and St. Marina have charge of the winds; Mikall gives fine days; Milion keeps hall and drouth away; Nonna and Pern send rain; Sylvester wards off untimely frosts; and Fern send rain; Sylvester wards off untimely frosts; and Kler and Barba perform duty as lightning-conductors. In fact, saints seem to do pretty much everything in Brittany. Mark cures anake and mosquito blies; Riwai makes pie-crust light; Kristina and Anton fatten pigs, and Jill cures them of measles; Tujen and Bienzi put rabid dogs to flight, and Isldore and Heive respectively are the fees of moles and wolves. Goneri, Pergat, and Jann Diarchem spend their time hunting up things that get lost. Poor Pezr (Peter) is one of the hardest worked, for he has to fill beehives with honey, and nets with fishes, give full broods of chickens to the hens, and in odd moments cure rheumatism and immoago.

The Japanese Government has recently estabished a special bureau whose function is to publish a newspaper, known as The Official Gazette, under the auspices and direction of the government. General Yamagata, lately Minister of War, is Superintendent of the Bureau, and has under him several secretaries who comose the editorial stad. Officials of high rank in each department of the government are instructed to become reporters and correspondents. Among the items which are to appear in the paper are imperial decrees, reports of judicial proceedings, naval and military affairs, eduof judicial proceedings, naval and military affairs, edu-cational matters, diplomatic relations and consular transactions, besides general current official news. The Postmaster General at Tokio has sole charge of the sale of the paper. The object of this publication is to dissem-inate knowledge of government affairs as well as the policy of the Cabinet among the people. That the gov-ernment publicly declares the policy it holds through this paper may perhaps be regarded as a step toward more liberal administration.

The four hundredth auniversary of the discovery of America, now only nine years in the future, is looked forward to with great interest in Spain. King Alfonso is of opinion that his own country should take the lead in the festivities, and that they should be held at either Madrid, Granada, Huelva, or Barcelona, all of which towns are in some way connected with the life of Columbus. The King has pledged his word to do what is possible to make its celebration a decided success, and expresses the hope that the celebracided success, and expresses the hope that the celebration will be one worthy of the great deeds of the discoverer of the New World. Senor Castelar's ylew as to the
nature of the celebration differs from that of the King.
He would have Spain, Portugal, Italy, France, England,
and the United States join to make the festival one of the
most brilliant ever held in the history of the world.
Vessels of each of these nations, beautifully equipped,
should, he proposes, on the 3d of August, 1892, depart
from Palos for San Salvador in imitation of the voyage of
Columbus. As Castelar is to address the British Athenaeum next year on the subject of "Columbus," he will
have opportunity to interest that nation in the scheme
for which he himself shows so much enthusiasm.

POLITICAL NEWS.

Mr. Carlisle has probably made up his mind that his chances of securing the Speakership of the next Congress have been wrecked by his indiscreet friends. Their persistence in running him as the candidate of the free traders has had its natural result and he is now virtually out of the race. He has announced himself as a candidate for the Senate to succeed General Williams, tually out of the race. He has announced aimset as a candidate for the Senate to succeed General Williams, whose term expires in 1885. As Mr. Carlisle was for sometime the most prominent rival of Mr. Randall this new move on the part of the former makes the election of the latter to the Speakership more probable than ever.

The Virginia Bourbons are in a state of mind over their convention, which meets next month in Lynchourg. The meeting is called for consultation and not for the nomination of a ticket, as no State officers are to be elected this year. And the question is, whether a de-claration of principles shall be put forth, and if one is put claration of principles shan be put to to, and it is universally agreed that the State debt must not be fooled with any more, but as to the position to be taken on other questions there is some difference. The difficulty might be solved by simply declaring that "We want to beat Mahone." That is the only principle involved.

The prospects of an apportionment bill passing the Pennsylvania Legislature are no brighter now than during the regular session. The Republicans are united in support of the bill which has passed the Senate and will not recede from it. On the other hand, the Democrate are stubbornly fighting for their own measure and have been indiscreet enough to use threats of what the consequences would be in case their demands are not acceded to. They imagine that a fair division of the Congressional districts would give them thriteen out of the twenty-eight. If reapportionment on their plan is